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ABSTRACT

In an era of tight library budgets, librarians must carefully consider materials selection. The interdisciplinary nature of the social science and humanities fields makes determining what a researcher needs a difficult task. This study seeks to determine what materials are being used by scholars in the field of Russian and Slavic studies analyzing 4,657 citations in 4 recent volumes of "The Russian Review." One objective was to uncover what types of library materials are most important to researchers in Russian and Slavic history in regard to format of material, currency, and recency. The study found that: (1) 62.3% of citations pointed to primary sources and 25.1% of the primary source materials were government reports; (2) 58.8% of secondary source materials were monographs; (3) 91% of the primary sources were in the Russian language, while 61.8% of the secondary sources were in English; (4) 50.6% of all citations studied were published after 1980; and (5) the most cited journals were "The Russian Review" (9.2%), "Slavic Review" (8.3%), and "Istoriia SSSR" (6.4%). This study has shown the dual nature of the field of history in general: the types of secondary materials cited resemble trends in the field of humanities, but the currency and interdisciplinarity of the information used suggest a strong movement towards the needs of social scientists. Seven tables accompany the text, and the appendices contain the citation count worksheet and a list of journals cited in "The Russian Review." (Contains 15 references.) (Author/BEW)

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THE RESEARCH NEEDS OF HISTORIANS IN RUSSIAN AND SLAVIC HISTORY: A CITATION ANALYSIS OF THE RUSSIAN REVIEW, 1991-1994

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library Science

by

Teresa Tickle Mahowald

July 1995

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Master's Research Paper by

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Abstract

As academic library budgets decline, librarians are increasingly concerned with how to use their resources on materials for students and researchers. Recent research in citation analysis has begun to reveal tendencies in journal and monograph use, languages favored and desired currency of material. This study sought to reveal the nature of material used by historians in the field of Russian and Slavic studies, a field much changed since the fall of the Soviet Union. Through an examination of the citations in historical articles in four volumes of the journal The Russian Review, for type of material used, language of material and currency, this study found that Russian and Slavic historians, much like scholars in the humanities, prefer monographs to serials. At the same time, however, currency of material is surprisingly important, with more than half of secondary citations coming from the past fifteen years. This demand for current information is more prevalent among social scientists. The complexity of this field was further emphasized by the wide variety and interdisciplinary nature of the more than ninety different journals cited. Librarians must recognize the complexity of the field of history and particularly the field of Russian and Slavic history in order to better meet the needs of such scholars with their collections.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In an era of tight library budgets, studies of the resources used by library patrons have become increasingly important. Libraries are reluctant to expend resources on materials that are not well used by patrons. This is especially true in academic libraries, where an explosion in the amount of information being published has meant that librarians must carefully consider materials selection. A need exists for studies of the uses of materials by researchers, especially in the social science and humanities fields, where the interdisciplinary nature of the subject matter makes determining what a researcher needs a difficult task. An examination of the materials used in scholarly research can better aid librarians in determining what materials are of most use to their patrons, and thus help them to decide how to use their shrinking budgets.

The field of Russian and Slavic studies, and, in particular, Russian and Slavic history, has been a crucial one ever since the start of the Cold War. The political and military strength of this enormous nation was closely monitored and analyzed by scholars and government officials alike. Efforts to study the history of Russia or the Soviet Union were often thwarted by tense political relations between the Soviet Union and the West, or by hostile officials who would not permit western scholars to access crucial archives. Information that was released or published in the West was often altered to promote the agenda of the Communist Party.

Historical research in Russia often became an exercise in diplomatic futility.

With the advent of glasnost and perestroika in the mid-1980s, all of this began to change. Western scholars began to gain greater access to archives previously closed to them. New resources were microfilmed and sold to western libraries. This led to a renewed interest in the study of Russian and Soviet history in particular. In this period of growth and expansion in the field of Russian and Slavic history, librarians are faced with the difficult task of determining just what resources would be used most by these scholars and researchers.

Purpose of the Study

This study seeks to determine what materials are being used by scholars in the field of Russian and Slavic Studies, in particular, in Russian and Slavic History. The citations in history articles for four years of The Russian Review were analyzed for this purpose. The number of citations that refer to each type of material provides a view of what materials most history researchers use in their work, and therefore show the areas librarians must develop in their history collections to meet these needs. An examination of both primary and secondary resources illustrates not only of what type of monographic and serial materials to obtain, but also what sort of microfilm collections are of most use to researchers; for example, newspaper or government document collections on microfilm. In this way, librarians can better evaluate how to spend their tight acquisitions budgets to meet the needs of researchers of all levels at their libraries.

An examination of the dates of the secondary materials used further assists the librarian in knowing how important older materials are to the researcher. As books deteriorate with age and use, it is increasingly difficult for libraries to acquire and maintain out-of-print materials that researchers in the field of history often cite. This citation study examines the extent to which these older materials are needed, and also how important current materials are to the historian.

Finally, examining both primary and secondary material for the language used gives librarians an idea of the personal preferences of researchers. Librarians must know how important scholarship in other languages is to the historian in order to acquire materials in the most cost-effective manner. Foreign language material is often the most expensive and least used material in the library, so decisions regarding the purchase of such materials must be made cautiously.

The objectives of this project are twofold:

1. To understand what types of library materials are most important to researchers in Russian and Slavic history in regard to format of material, currency, and recency.

2. To gain a deeper understanding of the collection needs of university libraries in the subject area of history.

Operational Definitions

For purposes of categorization, operational definitions have been created for this study for the various types of materials being examined. Classification definitions are as follows:

Primary Materials--works written or created at the time of the historical period or event being studied: such works may include newspapers, diaries, personal correspondence, government documents, legal materials, and books. These items may be reproduced or translated from the original and published after the period in which they were created, but they must not be altered in form or content.

Secondary Materials--works written about the historical period or event by historians using primary materials: such works may include monographs, journal articles, edited volumes, dissertations, conference papers and reference works.

Edited Volume-secondary materials consisting of a collection of articles written by several different scholars that is compiled and edited by another scholar. This may include collections of conference papers and festschrifts.

Government Documents-any number of primary materials produced by the government during the time being studied. This includes census documents, laws, reports by government agents, and proceedings of local, regional, and national governing bodies (i.e. city dumas, soviets, zemstvos).

Works--collections of materials by famous figures in Soviet history (i.e. Lenin, Stalin). Materials may include speeches, newspaper and journal articles, and

philosophical works, and they are all compiled into multi-volume collections, usually after the death of the political figure.

Organizational Documents--any number of documents created by a political or social group; in particular, political parties, labor unions, and professional organizations. Documents of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are included here.

Legal Documents--personal legal materials such as wills, property records, birth or death certificates, and marriage licenses.

Chronicles--semi-mythological works written by government or church officials in medieval times documenting the events in the life of tsars, their families, and major religious figures.

Limitations

This study examines only four volumes of the journal the Russian Review. The findings of this study may not, therefore, apply tc other scholarly literature in Russian and Slavic Studies.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of the literature reveals that many citation analysis studies have been done previously, but the majority of them have been concerned with citations in the scientific fields. Such studies examine the currency of material used, its language, and sometimes even the nature of the journals cited: whether the journals are primarily in the same field as the subject of the article or scattered among several other fields. A few bibliometric studies have been done in journals of various fields of the social sciences and humanities, however.[1] These studies have begun to reveal the nature of scholarly research and the materials that are currently being used. Such studies are useful in helping librarians decide what types of materials to obtain for their collections, what journals are essential for each field of study, and also what new trends they should be looking for in current research.

An early study of citations by Jones, Chapman and Woods found several

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[1] Several articles also have examined citations in master's and Ph.D. theses to determine what materials are being used by students and researchers alike. See, for example, Bluma C. Peritz and Dina Sor, "The Use of Libraries by Graduate Students in Psychology as Indicated by Citations," Collection Management 12 (1990): 11-23; Anne L. Buchanan and Jean-Pierre V.M. Herubel, "Comparing Materials Used in Philosophy and Political Science Dissertations: A Technical Note," Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian 12 (1993): 63-70; Joy Thomas, "Graduate Student Use of Journals: A Bibliometric Study of Psychology Theses." Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian 12 (1993): 1-7; and Jean-Pierre V.M. Herubel, "Philosophy Dissertation Bibliographies and Citations in Serials Evaluations." The Serials Librarian 20 (1991): 65-73.

characteristics of the sources used by historians.[2] Through an analysis of more than seven thousand citations in a sample of articles on English history from seven different journals, this study found that historians prefer books and other non-serial works to serials, 59.8% to 27.1%. It also found that periodical use was centered on a few core journals, and that historians relied very little on materials published abroad or in foreign languages. This study concluded that in type of material used, history as a field ranked somewhere between the social sciences and humanities, with the age of material used ranking it at the bottom of all fields in regards to the number of references published in the past ten years. This study did not divide primary and secondary materials into distinct categories, and thus the figures are rather skewed toward the older, primary materials that historians rely on for research. However, the large scope of the study makes it an important one in determining the nature of historical scholarship.

Donald Owen Case's study of the use of information by historians examines the methods that historians use in their research.[3] Case found that historians have many informal routes to the information that they use, and that they find this information, in many cases, through the advice of colleagues in their field. Case's conclusion, that historians were guided "less by sources and more by questions or problems that led them to particular sources" shows that the librarian's task of

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[2]Clyve Jones, Michael Chapman, and Pamela Carr Woods, "The Characteristics of Literature Used by Historians," Journal of Librarianship 4,3 (July 1972): 137-156.

[3]Donald Owen Case "The Collection and Use of Information by Some American Historians: A study of Motives and Methods," Library Quarterly 61 (1991): 61-82.

collecting for the historian is a difficult one.[4] If historian's needs are so nebulous, then defining what a basic historical collection should include may be nearly impossible.

A more recent study in citation analysis looked at one journal of history to simply determine the types of materials being used by historians. Katherine W. McCain's study looked at twenty-seven historical or historiographical articles in the journal Technology and Culture to determine the amount of primary and secondary source usage, the type of material used (books or journals), the currency of the material, and even what subjects predominated. Finally, McCain compiled a list of core journals in the history of technology based on these citations.[5] She found that citations were nearly evenly split between primary and secondary sources, and that books were cited over journals 65% to 35% of the time. In addition, she found that the median age of materials cited was 14.8 years, and that in historical articles, 33% of the citations were from the last ten years. McCain's results are much different from the ones found by Clyve, Chapman and Woods over a decade before, and, compared to other studies, these figures are also more indicative of social science research than humanities. Overall, she found that research in the history of technology proved to be more interdisciplinary than expected, and as such, it resembled the social sciences in usage trends. McCain's excellent study

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[4]Case, 78.

[5] Katherine McCain, "Citation Patterns in the History of Technology," Library and Information Science Research 9 (1987): 41-59.

proves the need to study all aspects of historical scholarship to understand the true research needs of its scholars, and it serves as a model for this study.

Another citation study looked at the Journal of Garden History to analyze what materials were being used by historians. Jean-Pierre Herubel's citation analysis had very different results than McCain's.[6] Herubel found that primary sources were consulted only 40% of the time, and that monographs were used 45% of the time, compared to a paltry 11% use of journals. This study is quite flawed, however, in that Herubel only looks at one volume of this journal. Although 962 citations were produced in this one year, the sample was more likely to be skewed because of its limited scope.

A recent examination of monographs in the fine arts also provides important information to compare historians characteristics to that of scholars in pure humanities fields. John Cullars's study resulted from an examination of a random sample of 581 citations from 158 fine arts monographs published in two years to discover the nature of materials used by scholars in the fine arts.[7] He found that monographs were cited 60.6% of the time while journals were only cited in 23.6% of the citations. He also found that citations in the fine arts are to materials that are mostly older than ten years; in fact, almost 90% of the citations were more

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[6] Jean-Pierre V. M. Herubel, "Materials Used in Historical Scholarship: A Limited Citation Analysis of the Journal of Garden History," Collection Management 14 (1991): 155-162.

[7] John Cullars, "Citation Characteristics of Monographs in the Fine Arts," Library Quarterly 62 (1992): 325-342.

than twelve years old. This figure is markedly different from McCain's study, and indicates the need for further study to see the differences in the academic fields in terms of research needs.

Another study by Herubel looked at six years of the Journal of Social History, The Journal of Interdisciplinary History, and The Journal of the History of Ideas to examine the interdisciplinarity of the field of history.[8] This very limited study of journal citations found that while most of the citations were to history journals, a sizable number of other citations were to other cross-disciplinary journals. This study, while lacking depth, indicates the need for further study of the growing interdisciplinary nature of the field of history.

Barbara Kay Adams's article provides an excellent study of how citation analysis can be used to create a list of core journals in an interdisciplinary field to aid librarians in serial selection.[9] Adams's study looked at five years of citations in Journal of Southern History and Mississippi Quarterly, two prominent journals of Southern culture, to compile a list of journals most used by scholars in the field. By establishing the criteria that the core journals must be indexed by at least one major service and that they must be cited at least six times per year, Adams was able to compile a diverse list of sixty-one core titles in the field of Southern

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[8]Jean-Pierre V. M. Herubel, "The Nature of Three History Journals: A Citation Experiment" Collection Management Vol. 12 (1990): 57-67.

[9] Barbara Kay Adams, "Collection Assessment and Development of a Core List of Periodicals in Southern Culture," Collection Management 16 (1992): 103-112.

Culture. This study gives a glimpse of the journal usage in a very specific field of study, but it aided the librarians at the University of Mississippi in determining which journals should be kept to maintain support of the curriculum of Southern Culture.

All of these studies have contributed valuable information for understanding what material scholars are using in history and related fields. At the same time, they indicate that further study in interdisciplinary social science and humanities fields is needed to gain a clearer understanding of user needs.[10] It is only with further study of the uses of materials in the social sciences and humanities that librarians can make more informed collection development decisions for shrinking library budgets.

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[10] Several studies in other humanities and social science fields have examined journal citations to determine core journal use. See, for example, Thura Mack, "A Model Methodology for Selecting Women's Studies Core Journals." Library and Information Science Research 13 (1991): 131-145; Mary W. Lockett and Yves J. Khawam, "Referencing Patterns in College and Research Libraries and the Journal of Academic Librarianship, 1984-1986: A Bibliometric Analysis," Library and Information Science Research 12 (1990): 281-289; and Yitzak Berman and A. Solomon Eaglstein, "The Knowledge Base of Social Work: A Citation Analysis," Aslib Proceedings 46 (September 1994): 225-230.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study used citation analysis to determine what materials are being used in academic libraries. Citations from the forty history articles found in the last four years of The Russian Review (1991-1994) were counted to determine the extent of use of primary materials, the use of secondary materials, the language of the material, and its currency. Finally, a core list of journals in this field was compiled from the information gathered.

Each citation was categorized as to whether the item was a primary or a secondary source, the type of material of the item, and the language of the item. Secondary materials were examined for currency in five year increments: 1990-1994, 1985-1989, 1980-1984, and before 1980. Currency was tabulated for five, ten, and fifteen year periods to compare with the more than fifteen year period data. Citations were counted for each article individually, then total figures were tallied from the individual article citation counts (see Appendix A).

Additional criteria were established to determine which articles would be considered historical in nature. For this study, articles that examined an author or work of literature in its historical context were not used because such a large sample of other historical articles were contained in these issues, and, more importantly, because most of the scholars who did this type of research are scholars of Russian and Slavic literature. However, since so much of history is

political history, all articles on political subjects were included if the subject or event occurred more than fifteen years ago. With these criteria in place, a total of forty articles were chosen for study.

IV. ANALYSIS OF DATA

The forty articles on history found in the sixteen issues of the Russian Review examined here produced a total number of 4657 citations, or approximately 116 citations per article. The subject of each article varied widely: from sixteenth century royal rituals to Stalin's agricultural policies. This meant that citations came from a wide variety of primary and secondary sources, as well as a number of different journals in various fields. Such results only complicate the task of collecting materials for library use, since it is nearly impossible to collect even a portion of the items used by these researchers. At the same time, however, the trends in the final tabulations give librarians an overall picture that can guide them in collection.

Primary vs. Secondary Sources

The 4,657 citations counted in this study consisted of 2,904 primary sources (62.3%) and 1,753 secondary sources (37.7%) (Table I). These figures were surprisingly different from the previous study of McCain, who found 53% of citations to be to primary sources and 47% to be to secondary sources, and vastly different from Herubel, who found only 40.95% of citations to be to primary

sources.[11] However, these figures are not unexpected, since historical scholarship is expected to be based on primary materials. The differences may, however, be accounted for in the way that primary materials are counted. In this study, documents that were published much later than the historical event were counted as primary sources, since historians use them as such. If other citation studies count such document compilations as secondary sources, this could skew the figures toward secondary materials and give a flawed view of the nature of historical scholarship. The knowledge that historians use such a high percentage of primary materials in their research should prompt librarians to consider such document compilations, either in print or on microfilm, as basic parts of the history collection.

Table I. Distribution of Citations as Primary and Secondary Sources

Type of Citation Source	f	%
Primary Sources	2,904	62.3%
Secondary Sources	1,753	37.7%
Total Sources	4,657	100.0%

Primary Sources

The materials that were cited as primary sources were quite varied in nature. Most of the materials came from different types of government documents:

[11]McCain, 44, and Herubel, "Materials Used in Historical Scholarship," 158.

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defined above as laws and other official edicts; proceedings of local, regional and national governing bodies; census data; and other government reports. Such material made up approximately 25.1% of all primary documents (Table II). Not surprisingly, newspapers made up the next largest quantity of primary source citations, at 20.3% of all citations, followed closely by journals at 13.9%. These three types of materials are often readily available on microfilm for library collections and often provide the most reliable sources for historical information. The fact that such material is more available to researchers may account for the fact that it is used so heavily.

Table II. Distribution of Primary Source Materials by Frequency and Type of Material

Type of Material	f	% of Total Citations
Government Documents	729	25.1%
Newspapers	592	20.3%
Journals	406	13.9%
Books	247	8.5%
Organizational Documents	223	7.7%
Memoirs	131	4.5%
Works	129	4.4%
Church Documents	86	3.0%
Legal Documents	86	3.0%
Other	275	9.6%
Total Materials	2904	100.0%

A smaller number of citations come from materials that are often less easily obtained. Books written during the period being studied made up 8.5% of the primary source citations, but most of these would be found only in archives. The

same is true for most of the church and legal documents, which each made up 3% of the total number of primary citations, and organizational records, which made up 7.7% of the total. Such information is vital to researchers in the field of history, but the scattered nature of it--in various archives and repositories--makes it difficult to find and use, and thus it is cited less often.

Two other types of materials, memoirs and "works," are often published in multiple editions, but were cited only 4.5% and 4.4% of the time, respectively. The reason for this may be in the nature of the material itself. Memoirs, documents generally written at the end of a long life or political career, can often give skewed views of past events, and are often not considered particularly reliable. "Works," which were defined above as collections of writings and speeches of famous political figures, are useful to record a political figure's public policy and persona, but they are often compiled for political reasons themselves: the works of Lenin and Stalin, collected and published to honor their memory, are certainly not going to contain material to dishonor them. Thus, although the material in memoirs and works is often easily obtainable, researchers may hesitate to rely on it as their resource base.

The remainder of the primary materials comes from several different sources. These sources were difficult to classify individually, but together they made up 9.6% of the primary source citations. They include diaries, travel books, pamphlets, films, photographs, posters, interviews, personal letters, and university documents. Most of these items can only be found in archive collections, but

researchers rely on such varied resources to obtain the information needed for their research. The citations studied here indicate that almost any material is used by researchers today in the field of history.

Languages of Primary Materials Cited

The primary source materials examined above proved to be overwhelmingly in the Russian language (88.7% of the citations) (Table III). This was not surprising, considering the nature of the subject being studied. English was the language of only 4.5% of the citations. German, French and Polish were the only other languages used in primary citations. Somewhat surprising is the fact that no other Slavic languages were represented in the citations, but the historical and political reality of Russia and the Soviet Union's dominance of that region may explain this result. Although the country encompassed a large number of ethnicities and languages, Russian was the language of official record.

Table III. Distribution of Primary Materials Cited by Language

Language	f	% of Total Citations
Russian	2643	91.0%
English	136	4.7%
German	98	3.4%
French	16	.5%
Polish	11	.4%
Total	2904	100.0%

Secondary Sources

The use of secondary materials by historians in the articles in the Russian Review proved to be rather similar to that of historians in other studies. McCain

noted secondary materials cited were 65% books and 35% journals, Herubel noted 45% of citations were to monographs and only 11.6% to journals. This tendency in the humanities to cite books and monographs far more than journals has been shown in several other citation studies of the fields of literature and fine arts.[12] This study found a similar occurrence, with 58.8% of secondary citations coming from books and 16.7% coming from edited volumes (defined as collections of articles by several different scholars). In comparison, journal articles were cited only 18.6% of the time (Table IV). Clearly, the monograph is the source of choice for historians in general.

Table IV. Distribution of Secondary Source Materials by Frequency and Type of Material

Type of Material	f	% of Total Citations
Monographs	1031	58.8%
Journal Articles	327	18.6%
Edited Volumes	292	16.7%
Dissertations	58	3.4%
Unpublished Manuscripts	16	.9%
Reference Works	13	.7%
Conference Papers	11	.6%
Other	5	.3%
Total Materials	1753	100.0%

Other materials which were cited include dissertations (3.4%), reference works (.7%), conference papers (.6%), and unpublished manuscripts (.9%). Somewhat

[12]For example, John Cullars found that in the field of Fine Arts, monographs were cited 60.6% of the time, while journals were cited only 23.6% of the time. See Cullars, 333-334.

surprising is that dissertations were cited even this frequently. Despite resources such as Dissertation Abstracts, it is often difficult to obtain a copy of a dissertation for research. Many are not published, or if they are, they are quite costly to purchase. The fact that dissertations are cited only 3.4% could indicate the difficulty in obtaining such material. That dissertations were cited even that many times also indicates that scholars find them important contributions to the field of study, despite the difficulty in obtaining them.

The citation of both conference papers and unpublished manuscripts, while numerically small, points to another quality of historical research. Donald Owen Case and others who have studied the methods of historians have shown the existence of an "invisible college" of scholarship: that is, historians rely on personal exchange with other scholars to gain knowledge in their field.[13] The citation of conference papers and unpublished manuscripts, which are neither published nor generally collected by libraries, attests to this fact. Another indicator of this phenomenon is the number of times that a scholar cited another scholar for his or her advice or help in finding a particular source. While this type of citation was not officially counted, it did occur quite frequently in the articles which were examined.

Languages of Secondary Materials Cited

The languages used in secondary source materials proved to be rather different from those found in the primary ones (Table V). Not surprisingly, 61.8% of materials were in the English language. More surprising is the fact that 33% of

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[13] Donald Owen Case, 79.

materials were in Russian. Clearly, this indicates that Russian and even Soviet historical scholarship is important to scholars in this field.

Table V. Distribution of Secondary Materials Cited by Language

Language	f	% of Total Citations
English	1085	61.9%
Russian	580	33.1%
German	67	3.8%
French	19	1.1%
Polish	2	.1%
Total	1753	100.0%

Other languages made up a much smaller percentage of secondary citations. German sources were cited 3.8% of the time, and French sources only 1%. This may not indicate a lack of material in these languages, but rather a lack of knowledge of them, particularly in a field in which one must have extensive knowledge of Russian. Knowledge of German, French or another language would clearly be of secondary importance to scholars.

Again, however, out of all of the Slavic languages only Polish was cited, and even this was a fraction of a percentage. This may be for a similar reason as the predominance of Russian in primary materials. The almost exclusive use of Russian in scholarly work in both the Russian empire and the Soviet Union may have excluded other languages from use.

Currency of Materials Cited

The currency of secondary source material was examined also by recording the

date of the material being cited. This data was collected in five year increments for a general picture of the age of the secondary materials being used (Table VI). The citations in this study were almost evenly divided between the periods before and after 1980. Secondary materials from the years 1980-1994 were cited 50.6% of the time, while materials before 1980 were cited 49.4% of the time.

Table VI. Currency of Materials Cited

Citation Date	f	% of Total Citations
1990-1995	221	12.6%
1985-1989	383	21.8%
1980-1984	283	16.2%
Before 1980	866	49.4%
Total	1753	100.0%

More interesting is the fact that nearly 35% of secondary source citations came from the ten year period from 1985-1994. This is nearly identical to McCain's figures, and is indicative more of social science tendencies than of humanities ones.

Journals Cited

An examination of the journals cited by historians in these forty articles further indicates the complexity of historical scholarship. The 327 citations to journal articles cited no less than ninety different journals in English, Russian, German, and French (see Appendix B). Two of the top eleven journals cited were in Russian, and two were in German (Table VII). In addition, journals cited came from many other fields besides history, including sociology, fine arts, literature, political

science and geography. Such a broad array of subject matter testifies to the growing interdisciplinary nature of historical scholarship, and it has a serious impact on journal selection considerations. Librarians now effect not only one department when journals in a subject area are cut, but also many other disciplines as well.

Despite the vast number of journals used by scholars, a core list of journals can be compiled as a result of this study. Clearly, the Russian Review and Slavic Review must be considered foremost, followed by the Soviet and now Russian journal Istoriia SSSR. The German journal Jahrbucher fur Geschichte Osteuropas was also popular with scholars. Other journals of Russian and Soviet studies followed, the British journal Slavonic and East European Review, and the American journals Russian History and Soviet Studies. Somewhat surprising is the fact that the American Historical Review, the main journal in the field of history in the United States, only had seven citations. This indicates how important it is for a collection to have not only the major historical journal, but the major area studies journals as well.

Table VII. Top Journals in Russian History 1991-1994 by Number of Citations

Journals Cited	f	% of Total Citations
Russian Review	30	9.2%
Slavic Review	27	8.3%
Istoriia SSSR	21	6.4%
Jahrbucher fur Geschichte Osteuropas	11	3.4%
Slavonic and East European Review	11	3.4%
Russian History	10	3.1%
Soviet Studies	7	2.1%
American Historical Review	6	1.8%
Forschungen zur osteuropaischen geschichte	6	1.8%
Istoricheskii zapiski	6	1.8%
Journal of Modern History	6	1.8%
All Other Journals	186	56.9%
Total	327	100.0%

V. CONCLUSIONS

This study of citations found in the Russian Review for the years 1991-1994 provides a small glimpse into the nature of historical research, in particular, in the area of Russian and Slavic Studies. The results of this study can help librarians make more informed choices when selecting materials for researchers at their institutions.

It is evident from the examination of primary resources that they are very important to the historian. Indeed, from the fact that 62.3% of citations were to primary resources, it is evident that historical research is based on such documents as government reports, newspaper articles, and organization records. Some of these materials are to be found only in special archives and repositories, but many can be found in microfilm collections readily available to libraries. Even a basic collection of such documents on microfilm may go a long way in helping researchers find the information that they need.

Secondary materials are also of great importance to historians. They are used not only to fill in the gaps of historical knowledge not covered by a scholar's own work, but also they provide a context for the historical argument being made. Clearly this study and others have shown that monographs are the most important secondary materials, but journal articles and edited volumes play important roles in historical scholarship. Journals and edited volumes provide an outlet for new

research and a forum for new historical ideas in an era when publishing book-length studies is becoming increasingly difficult. Librarians cannot ignore the fact that these types of materials, while cited far fewer times than monographs, are nonetheless vital to historical scholarship.

It is interesting to note that edited volumes, with 16.7% of the citations, are very similar in format to journals themselves. Like journals, they contain articles by scholars that are collected and edited by a colleague. Most of the time the articles are on similar topics or a similar time period, but the subject and methodology of these articles can vary drastically. This opens a question as to why historians publish their research in such edited volumes. Do historians lack journal space for their new research? Do they publish in such edited volumes because publishing backlogs in major journals delay publication too much? These questions are clearly beyond the scope of this study, but certainly the large number of citations to articles in edited volumes indicates the importance of this vehicle to the scholarly community.

The predominant languages cited in primary and secondary materials were, not surprisingly, English and Russian. It was, however, surprising to find that such a large percentage of secondary resources (33%) were in the Russian language. This fact has major implications for librarians. It is evident that Soviet and Russian scholarship is quite important and very valuable to western scholars of Russian and Soviet history. Librarians must, therefore, be prepared to collect materials in Russian by both Soviet and Russian historians. This task may prove to be difficult,

as reviews for materials in Russian tend to be scarce. The informal channels of the "invisible college" may be the only way to learn of important Russian historical scholarship.

The citation date of materials cited from 1991-1994 points to a new trend in the field of history. Like scholars in other social science fields, historians are citing and demanding the most recent research available in their field. Since about half of all citations came from the last fifteen years, it is evident that librarians cannot afford to fall behind in collecting the most recent historical scholarship. At the same time, with half of the citations to materials over fifteen years of age, it is also evident that librarians must use great caution in eliminating historical scholarship from the collection. Obviously, there are no easy answers when it comes to maintaining a current and comprehensive collection of materials, and this problems is certain to only worsen as the amount of published material continues to climb.

Clearly, then, the data on secondary materials gathered here shows that while history resembles other humanities fields in the use of monographs by historians, the currency of the material being used indicates that historians are becoming more like social scientists in their demands for up-to-date research data. Librarians must therefore recognize this dual nature of historical research as both a humanities and a social science field in order to better meet the research needs of historians.

Finally, when examining the journals cited by Russian and Slavic historians, the interdisciplinary nature of historical scholarship and of scholarship in area studies in

general becomes immediately evident. A core list of Russian and Slavic history journals can be compiled from this citation data, but it is evident that historians by no means limit themselves to historical scholarship when searching the secondary literature. Historians draw from both fields in the humanities and the social sciences to do their work, which complicates journal selection immensely for librarians. Clearly, if a journal in sociology or fine arts is eliminated from the collection, it may effect more than just one or two departments or researchers. Hopefully, the advent of electronic publishing will ease this problem somewhat by giving researchers the ability to obtain journal articles electronically.

It is obvious that citation analysis is a research tool that can give librarians a glimpse into the research trends of scholars. It is not a perfect method and must be used with caution, but it does provide one way to help librarians make difficult selection decisions. In the case of Russian and Slavic historians, this study has clearly shown the dual nature of the field of history in general: the types of secondary materials cited resemble trends in fields in the humanities, but the currency and interdisciplinarity of the information used suggests a strong movement toward the needs of social scientists. Librarians must remember this dual nature when making selection decisions to truly meet the needs of the modern historian.

Appendix A

Citation Count Worksheet

Primary Sources

Government Documents:

Church Documents:

Legal Documents:

Organization Documents:

Newspapers:

Journals:

Memoirs:

Diaries:

Letters:

Other (specify):

Secondary Sources

Monographs:

Edited Volumes:

Journal Articles:

Dissertations:

Conference Papers:

Other (specify):

Language

English:

Russian:

Other (specify):

Language of Material

Russian

English

Other (specify):

Citation Date

1990-1994:

1985-1989:

1980-1984:

before 1980:

Appendix B

Journals Cited in the Russian Review 1991-1994

Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales
Air Force Magazine
American Historical Review
Annals of the Association of American Geographers
Australian Slavonic and East European Studies
Byzantine Studies
California Slavic Studies
Canadian-American Slavic Studies
Canadian Slavonic Papers
Canadian Slavic Studies
Carl Beck Papers in Russian and East European Studies
Central Asian Survey
Cinema Journal
Commentary
Comparative Communism
Die Welt der Slaven
Drama Review
Etnograficheskie obozrenie
Europa Orientalis
Film and History
Forschungen zur osteuropaischen geschichte
Forum for Modern Language Studies
Geschichte und Gesellaschaft
Harvard Ukrainian Studies
Historical Journal of Film, Radio, & Television
The History Teacher
International Labor Review
Istoricheskie zhurnal
Istoricheskii arkhiv
Istoricheskii zapiski
Istoriia SSSR
Jahrbuch des Baltischen Deutschtums
Jahrbucher fur Geschichte Osteuropas
Journal of Baltic Studies

Journal of Contemporary History
Journal of Interdisciplinary History
Journal of Modern History
Journal of Russian Studies
Journal of Social History
Journal of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia
Krasnyi arkhiv
Literatunaia gazeta
Medievalia et Humanistica
Mennonite Quarterly Review
Modern Greek Studies Yearbook
The Nation
The National Interest
New Republic
New York Times Book Review
Newsletter of the Study Group on Eighteenth Century Russia
Novyi zhurnal
Past and Present
Peasant Studies
Progess in Human Geography
Quarterly Review of Film Studies
Radical History Review
Revolutionary Russia
Review d'histoire moderne et contemporaine
Russian History
Russian Literature
Russian Review
Russkaia starina
Russkii arkhiv
Russkoe proshloe
St. Vladimir's Theological Quarterly
Slavic and East European Review
Slavic Review
Slavonic and East European Review
Sociology
Sotsiologicheskie issledoveniia
Soviet Affairs
Soviet Studies
Soviet Studies in History
Sovietskaia pedagogika
Speculum
Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History
Telos
Theory and Society

Times Literary Supplement
Transactions of the Royal Historical Society
Trudy otdela drevnerusskoi literatury
Vestnik istorii mirovoi kultury
Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta
Viator
Voenno-istoricheskii zhurnal
Voprosy filosofii
Voprosy istorii
Vspomogatel'nye istoricheskie distsipliny
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